Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 November 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *13 November 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date *04/22/02*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-21 are pending.

Drawings

2.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: reference sign 13 (page 4, line 8), reference sign 14 (page 8, line 7), reference signs 1130, 1110, 1120 (page 30, lines 2-6),

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description.

Figure 1 includes reference characters 12, 15, and 16 not mentioned in the description.

Figure 2 includes reference character 600 not mentioned in the description.

Figure 4 includes reference characters 61, 62, 63, 69, and 74 not mentioned in the description.

Figure 5 includes reference characters 101, 102, and 74 not mentioned in the description.

Figure 7 includes reference character 330 not mentioned in the description.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

4.   The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code (see line 12 of page 1). Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

5.   The disclosure contains a typographical error in line 8 of page 8 ("editingThe"). Appropriated correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7.   Claim 1-14 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed

invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Regarding claims 1-14 and 19, the language of the claims raises questions as to

whether the claims are directed merely to an abstract idea that is not tied to a

technological art, environment or machine which would result in a practical application

producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject

matter under 35 U.S.C 101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9.   Claims 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 9 recites the limitation "the plurality of the slides" in line 2 of the claim.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 9 recites the limitation "the graphical user interface" in line 8 of the claim.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 10-14 depend on claim 9; therefore, claims 10-14 are rejected on the

same rationale.

Claim 11 recites the limitation "the associated subset of tangential content" in line

2 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

11.   Claims 1-18 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated

by Chen et al ("Chen", USP 6249281).

Regarding claim 1, Chen teaches a multimedia player (computer system 200)

for delivering to a user a multimedia presentation comprising video content (audio/video

320), a plurality of slides (thumbnail images representing slides), and tangential content

(content of the slides),

the multimedia player comprising:

a presentation control unit which provides a graphical user interface (graphical user

interface 340) on a display device (display 243, Fig. 2) (unit that executes a unique

graphical user interface; col 4, lines 34-37)

for allowing the user to manipulate the multimedia presentation (column 5, lines 32-39),

and a presentation script (on-demand presentation 330) (col 4, lines 27-39) parsed by

the presentation control unit (col. 4, lines 42-47);

wherein the presentation script 330 directs the interrelated display of the video content,

the plurality of slides, and the tangential content of the multimedia presentation (on-

demand presentation contains linking data associating slide (thumbnail and content) to

relevant portion of the audio/video) (col 4, lines 28-32),

wherein the graphical user interface comprises a video display region (audio/video

window 520) for displaying the

video content and a slide region (thumbnail area 540) for displaying the plurality of

slides (thumbnails) wherein each of the plurality of slides is associated with a subset of

the tangential content (each of the thumbnail images is associated with the content of

the corresponding slide); and

wherein each of the plurality of slides accesses the associated subset of tangential

content (each of the thumbnails accesses the content of the corresponding slide).

(see Fig. 5), (col 5, line 60 to col 6, lines 32).

        Regarding claim 2, Chen teaches that the graphical user interface further

comprises a tangential presentation region for displaying the tangential content (primary

window displays the content of the slides) (Fig. 5, col 5, lines 58-60).

Regarding claim 3, Chen teaches that the graphical user interface further

comprises a control panel for controlling the video display region (control bar 526

controls the video display) (col. 5, lines 48-57).

Regarding claim 4, Chen teaches that the user must affirmatively select

one of the plurality of slides to access the associated subset of tangential content (when

the user selects a thumbnail, the content of the associated slide will appear in window

510) (col. 6, lines 12-16).

Regarding claim 5, Chen teaches that one of the plurality of slides

can automatically access the associated subset of tangential content without affirmative

selection by the user (slide is automatically selected for all participants who are in the

same session as the presenter) (col 5, lines 15-22) (or see col 6, lines 4-11 where Chen

teaches that when the user positions the mouse pointer over a thumbnail (without

selecting it) the content of that slide will be selected and displayed in window 610. When

the user selects the thumbnail, the slide is displayed in window 510).

Regarding claim 6, Chen teaches the multimedia presentation is

directed to a procedure comprised of a plurality of steps; wherein each of the plurality of

steps in the procedure is associated with one of the plurality of slides (video

presentation in Fig. 5 is directed to "one to one" marketing procedure which comprises a

plurality of steps (see steps in 532), each of which is linked to a portion of the

presentation which in turn is associated with a slide).

Regarding claim 7, Chen teaches the presentation control unit and the

presentation script is delivered to a computer over the Internet (see Fig. 1, col 2, lines

45-54).

Regarding claim 8, Chen teaches that the video content and the tangential

content are delivered to a computer over the Internet (see Fig. 1, col 2, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 9, Chen teaches a multimedia player (computer system 200)

for delivering to a user a presentation comprised of a video (audio/video 320), a plurality

of tangential content (plurality contents of plurality of slides), and a presentation script

(on-demand presentation), wherein each of the plurality of slides (each of the thumbnail

representations) is associated to one of the plurality of tangential content (each

thumbnail associated with a slide and content of the slide), and wherein each of the

plurality of slides is also associated to a specific playback time or frame within the video

(each thumbnail has a specific playback time portion, col 5, lines 62-67) , and wherein

the presentation script describes the relationships among the video, the plurality of

tangential content and the plurality of slides (on-demand presentation contains linking

data associating slide (thumbnail and content) to relevant portion of the audio/video)

(col 4, lines 28-32), the multimedia player comprising:

a presentation control unit which provides the graphical user interface (graphical user

interface 340) on a display device (display 243; Fig. 2) for displaying the video and the

plurality of slides (see fig. 5), and for allowing the user to manipulate the multimedia

presentation (col 5, lines 32-39), and

wherein the presentation control unit displays to the user the tangential content which

has been associated to one of the slides according to the presentation script (col 4,

lines 27-38).

Regarding claim 10, Chen teaches that the user must affirmatively select

one of the plurality of slides for the presentation control unit to display the tangential

content (when the user selects a thumbnail, the content of the associated slide will

appear in window 510) (col. 6, lines 12-16).

Regarding claim 11, Chen teaches that the presentation control unit

automatically accesses the associated subset of tangential content without affirmative

selection by the user (slide is automatically selected for all participants who are in the

same session as the presenter) (col 5, lines 15-22) (or see col 6, lines 4-11 where Chen

teaches that when the user positions the mouse pointer over a thumbnail (without

selecting it) the content of that slide will be selected and displayed in window 610. When

the user selects the thumbnail, the slide is displayed in window 510).

Regarding claim 12, Chen teaches the multimedia presentation is

directed to a procedure comprised of a plurality of steps; wherein each of the plurality of

steps in the procedure is associated with one of the plurality of slides (video

presentation in Fig. 5 is directed to "one to one" marketing procedure which comprises a

plurality of steps (see steps in 532), each of which is linked to a portion of the

presentation which in turn is associated with a slide).

Regarding claim 13, Chen teaches the presentation control unit and the

presentation script are delivered to a computer over the Internet (see Fig. 1, col 2, lines

45-54).

Regarding claim 14, Chen teaches that the video content and the tangential

content are delivered to a computer over the Internet (see Fig. 1, col 2, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 15, Chen teaches a computerized method for delivering to a

user a multimedia presentation comprised of a video and a plurality of tangential content

(method for delivering to a user a presentation audio/video 320 and a plurality of slide

content; col 3, lines 53-58), the method comprising:

controlling a graphical user interface (graphical user interface 340) on a display device

(display 243; Fig. 2) for allowing the user to manipulate the multimedia presentation (col

5, lines 32-40),

parsing a presentation script (on-demand presentation) wherein the presentation script

comprises instructions describing the relationships between the plurality of tangential

content to a plurality of slides (each thumbnail is associated with content of slide), and

the relationships between the plurality of slides and playback times or

frames in the video (each thumbnail has a time portion, when user selects the time

portion, the audio/video will jump to the point at which the corresponding slide of the

thumbnail is selection) (col 6, lines 24-28); and

displaying to the user the multimedia presentation according to the presentation script.

(on-demand presentation contains linking data associating slide (thumbnail and content)

to relevant portion of the audio/video so that upon selection of time portion of a

thumbnail, the slide associated with the selected thumbnail will be displayed in window

510, and the audio/video will jump to the point at which the selected slide was

discussed) (col 4, lines 28-32) (col 6, lines 24-28)

Regarding claim 16, Chen teaches that the presentation script is delivered to a

computer over the Internet (on-demand presentation is transmitted over the internet)

(col. 4, lines 32-39).

Regarding claim 17, Chen teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing a method for delivering to a user a multimedia presentation comprised of a plurality of multimedia content (method for delivering to a user a presentation audio/video 320 and a plurality of slide content; col 3, lines 53-58), the method comprising:

controlling a graphical user interface (graphical user interface 340) on a display device (display 243; Fig. 2) for allowing the user to manipulate the multimedia presentation (col 5, lines 32-40),

parsing a presentation script (on-demand presentation) wherein the presentation script comprises instructions describing the relationships between the plurality of tangential content to a plurality of slides (each thumbnail is associated with content of slide), and the relationships between the plurality of slides and playback times or

frames in the video (each thumbnail has a time portion, when user selects the time portion, the audio/video will jump to the point at which the corresponding slide of the thumbnail is selection) (col 6, lines 24-28); and

displaying to the user the multimedia presentation according to the presentation script. (on-demand presentation contains linking data associating slide (thumbnail and content) to relevant portion of the audio/video so that upon selection of time portion of a thumbnail, the slide associated with the selected thumbnail will be displayed in window 510, and the audio/video will jump to the point at which the selected slide was discussed) (col 4, lines 28-32) (col 6, lines 24-28)

Regarding claim 18, Chen teaches that the presentation script is delivered to a computer over the Internet (on-demand presentation is transmitted over the internet) (col. 4, lines 32-39).

Regarding claim 20, Chen teaches a computerized method for creating a multimedia presentation (method that create on-demand presentation 330) (col 3, lines 53-58), the multimedia presentation comprising a video (audio/video 320), a plurality of slides (thumbnail images representing slides), and a plurality of tangential content (content of the slides), the method comprising:

providing a video player for manipulating the video (video player to read audio/audio 320) (col. 4, lines 17-26);

choosing a time or frame within the video to have the multimedia presentation display a slide from the plurality of slides (associating portion of the video/audio with each of the slide (thumbnail and content) (col 4, lines 17-23), associating tangential content from the plurality of tangential content to the slide (associating slide content to the thumbnail representation so that upon selection of a thumbnail, the slide associated with the thumbnail will be displayed) (col 6, lines 19-32);

and generating a presentation script (on-demand presentation) to be parsed by a second video player (on-demand presentation to be parsed by video player of end user) (col 4, lines 42-48), wherein the presentation script describes the relationships among the time or frame within the video, the tangential content, and the slide (on-demand

presentation contains linking data associating slide (thumbnail and content) to relevant

portion of the audio/video) (col 4, lines 28-32).

Regarding claim 21, Chen teaches a computer-readable medium having

computer-executable instructions for performing a method for creating a multimedia

presentation (method that create on-demand presentation 330) (col 3, lines 53-58), the

multimedia presentation comprising a video (audio/video 320), a plurality of slides

(thumbnail images representing slides), and a plurality of tangential content (content of

the slides), the method comprising:

providing a video player for manipulating the video (video player to read audio/audio

320) (col. 4, lines 17-26);

choosing a time or frame within the video to have the multimedia presentation display a

slide from the plurality of slides (associating portion of the video/audio with each of the

slide (thumbnail and content) (col 4, lines 17-23), associating tangential content from

the plurality of tangential content to the slide (associating slide content to the thumbnail

representation so that upon selection of a thumbnail, the slide associated with the

thumbnail will be displayed) (col 6, lines 19-32);

and generating a presentation script (on-demand presentation) to be parsed by a

second video player (on-demand presentation to be parsed by video player of end user)

(col 4, lines 42-48), wherein the presentation script describes the relationships among

the time or frame within the video, the tangential content, and the slide (on-demand

presentation contains linking data associating slide (thumbnail and content) to relevant

portion of the audio/video) (col 4, lines 28-32).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

13.   Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen

and Wall et al ("Wall", Publication No. US 2002/0120939).

Regarding claim 19, Chen teaches a computerized authoring tool for creating a

multimedia presentation comprising a video content file and a plurality of tangential

content (tool to create on-demand presentation which comprises audio/video 320 and

content of the slides 315), the authoring tool comprising;

a presentation control unit which provides a graphical user interface on a display device

for allowing a user to manipulate the multimedia presentation (the use of mouse

requires a user interface which enables user to indicate when the linking module should

begin linking audio/video to the next slide in the slide set using the mouse) (col 4, lines

17-26) wherein the graphical user interface comprises a video display region for

displaying the video content file and tangential content region for displaying plurality of

tangential content (the use of mouse to control linking slide and audio/video indicates

that there must be display regions for displaying video file and slide content). Chen

further teaches adding slides (thumbnail and slide content) to the presentation (link

slides (thumbnails) to relevant portions of the video/audio presentation) (see col. 4, lines

17-20 and also see figure 5 which shows slide thumbnails in a presentation),

associating slides to a specific playback time within the video content file (thumbnail has

time portion indicating the time at which the associating slide was discussed during the

presentation) (col 5, lines 62-67), and associating one of the plurality of tangential

content to the slide (each slide content is associated its thumbnail representation so that

upon selection of a thumbnail, the slide associated with the thumbnail will be displayed)

(col 6, lines 19-32).

Chen further teaches that presentation control unit creates a presentation script

(on demand presentation 330), wherein the presentation script comprises instructions

describing the relationships between the plurality of tangential content to the plurality of

slides (each slide is associated with its thumbnail representation) (col 5, lines 60-62),

and the relationships between the plurality of slides and the playback times or frames in

the video content file (each thumbnail has a time portion, when user selects the time

portion, the audio/video will jump to the point at which the corresponding slide of the

thumbnail is selection) (col 6, lines 24-28).

Chen differs from the claim in that Chen does not explicitly teaches that the

graphical user interface in the authoring tool is control by a control panel. However,

such feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Wall. In the same field of creating

multimedia presentation for viewers (paragraph [0020]), Wall teaches an authoring tool

for creating multimedia presentation. Wall's authoring tool comprises a graphical user

interface that permits the user to synchronize the slides with the video (paragraph

[0025]). Wall further teaches clearly and explicitly a control panel to control graphical

user interface to enable creating multimedia presentation (see Fig. 6(k); paragraphs

[0080];). Wall's control panel enables to user to conveniently make a selection to

add/delete slides in a presentation. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to recognize such advantage and use it in Chen's presentation editing/authoring

portion. Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Wall's teaching of using a control panel to enable to

user to conveniently make a selection to edit a presentation in Chen's presentation

authoring portion with the motivation being to provide user enable to user to

conveniently make a selection to add/delete slides in a presentation.

14.   The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered

pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to

consider these references fully when responding to this action.

Portuesi (USP 5774666) teaches a system for displaying uniform network

resource locators embedded in time-based medium.

Chaddha et al (USP 6173317) teaches a system which enables multimedia

communications. Chaddha's system comprises synchronously displaying the video

frames in a video window and events in an event window.

Hidary et al (USP 5774664) teaches a system for integrating video programming

with information resources of the Internet. Hidary's system comprises displaying video

program in a video window and web pages related to the video program in a widow.

Qureshi et al (US 6396500) teaches method for generating slide show for presentation.

Combining Multimedia Presentation Scripts Using Identifiers, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin (Feb. 1994), relates to techniques for creation of multimedia presentations.

15.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kieu D. Vu.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4057.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca, can be reached at 571-272-4048.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:
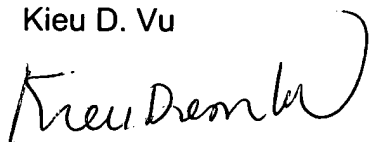
703-872-9306

and / or:

571-273-4057 (use this FAX #, only after approval by Examiner, for "INFORMAL" or "DRAFT" communication. Examiners may request that a formal paper / amendment be faxed directly to them on occasions).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703-305-3900).

Kieu D. Vu